

**A NEW LAMPROCHERNES FROM UTAH
(PSEUDOSCORPIONIDA, CHERNETIDAE)¹**

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Among some pseudoscorpions from the Curlew Valley of Utah and Idaho, sent to me by Dr. George F. Knowlton of Utah State University, was a single male of an undescribed species of *Lamprochernes*. This specimen proves to be conspecific with a female from Salt Lake City which I received several years ago from Dr. Kenneth W. Cooper. Because of the rarity of representatives of *Lamprochernes* in western United States, I take this opportunity to describe the new species. These records from Utah represent a considerable extension of the range of the genus toward the northwest.

***Lamprochernes levipalpus*, NEW SPECIES**

MATERIAL.—Holotype male (WM 1843.01001) from Cedar Hills, Curlew Valley, Box Elder County, Utah, 14 August 1969 (W. J. Hanson). Paratype female from an ant nest in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah, 13 May 1960 (K. W. Cooper). The types are deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Generally typical of the genus (cf. Hoff, 1949, p. 450; 1956, p. 5). Carapace smooth; with two shallow, transverse furrows; no eyes; with about 80 finely denticulate setae, 4 at anterior and 9 at posterior margin. Abdomen elongate; tergites 3-11 and sternites 4-11 divided; surfaces smooth; pleural membranes smoothly longitudinally plicate; tergal chaetotaxy

13:14:11:16:18:20:18:20:20:22:T4TT6TT4T:2; sternal chaetotaxy 22:(3) $\frac{2-3}{9}$ -(3):

(1)7(1):21:20:21:20:20:21:T4TT4TT4T:2 (the anterior genital operculum bears 5 long central setae surrounded by 17 shorter ones).

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Chelicera typical, about a third as long as carapace; palm with 5 setae, all finely denticulate; galea with 4 or 5 rami; flagellum of three setae, the distal one serrate along its anterior margin.

Palpal segments robust, proportions similar to those of *L. oblongus* (see Hoff, 1949, fig. 30, p. 451). Trochanter 1.9, femur 2.2, tibia 1.95, and chela (without pedicel) 2.6 times as long as broad; hand (without pedicel) 1.7 times as long as deep; movable finger 0.75 as long as hand. Surfaces of segments perfectly smooth, except for very few granulations on the dorsal protuberance of the trochanter and the medial surface of the femur. Distribution of trichobothria typical of the genus. Fixed chelal finger with 28 and movable finger with 30 marginal teeth; each finger with one internal and 6 external accessory teeth; terminal tooth of fixed finger reduced and without a venom duct, that of movable finger with a well-developed venom duct terminating in nodus ramosus midway between trichobothria *t* and *st*.

Legs typical, rather robust. Leg IV with entire femur 2.9 and tibia 3.7 times as long as deep; prominent tactile setae on tibia 0.52 and on tarsus 0.27 the length of segment from proximal end; tarsus with "sense dome" (elevated slit sensillum) just proximad of tactile seta.

FEMALE.—Similar to male in most respects, but smaller. Anterior genital operculum with a central, compact group of 12 small setae and 2-3 setae on either side of the midline of the posterior margin; posterior operculum with a marginal row of 6 setae. Cheliceral galea with rami as in male. Palpal surfaces as in male but also with very few granulations on inside of chelal hand at base of fingers; femur 2.4, tibia 2.0 and chela 2.8 times as long as broad; hand 1.85 times as long as deep; movable finger 0.73 as long as hand.

MEASUREMENTS (in mm.).—(First figures are for holotype male, followed in parentheses by those for paratype female). Body length 2.91 (2.80). Carapace length 0.69 (0.65), greatest breadth 0.56 (0.51). Chelicera 0.235 (0.22) long by 0.125 (0.105) deep; movable finger 0.185 (0.155) long. Palpal trochanter 0.36 (0.31) by 0.19 (0.17); femur 0.59 (0.505) by 0.265 (0.21); tibia 0.57 (0.475) by 0.295 (0.235); chela (without pedicel) 0.925 (0.84) by 0.355 (0.30); hand (without pedicel) 0.555 (0.52) by 0.325 (0.28); movable finger 0.415 (0.38) long. Leg IV: entire femur 0.555 (0.475) by 0.19 (0.17); tibia 0.445 (0.38) by 0.12 (0.11); tarsus 0.30 (0.25) by 0.08 (0.07).

REMARKS.—The new species, *Lamprochernes levipalpus*, is easily distinguished from other species of the genus by smoothness of the palps, granules being absent from the tibia and only very few in number on the trochanter, femur, and chelal hand. In proportions of body and palps it is similar to *L. oblongus* from the plains and eastern states and *L. ellipticus* from the southwest and Mexico, but it is significantly larger than the former and smaller than the latter. *L. levipalpus* is presently known only from northwestern Utah.

LITERATURE CITED

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ABSTRACT.—*Lamprochernes levipalpus* is described from two localities in northwestern Utah. This is a considerable extension of the range of the genus toward the northwest in the United States.—WILLIAM B. MUCHMORE, Department of Biology, University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y. 14627.

Descriptors: Arachnida; Pseudoscorpionida; Chernetidae; *Lamprochernes levipalpus*, new species, Utah.